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OFFICIAL REPORT DENIES BRITISH OUTFLANK TURKS

GROUND GAINED OF GREAT VALUE BUT OBJECTIVE NOT YET REACHED

RAINS DELAY GERMANS IN EAST

Report Progress East of Kovno—Heavy Fighting on Austro-German Frontier.

London, Aug. 25.—An official report issued tonight regarding recent operations on Gallipoli Peninsula sets at rest rumors that the British cut off or outflanked the Turks. The report says the ground gained is of great value, but that the true objective has not been reached.

Early in August the Australians and New Zealanders reached the summit of Harl Bahr and Chansk Bahr, commanding positions on the west coast, but the failure of a new landing party at Sulva Bay compelled them to retire.

In an attack Saturday the British lost the advantage of a surprise and had to retire again. The reports admit heavy British losses, but say these of the Turks must have been heavier.

Altogether the British hold a front of about twelve miles along the west side of the peninsula, and at some points have penetrated for a considerable distance. The Turks are making a stubborn defense but the allies confident the Dardanelles will be forced before the end of September.

Heavy rains are retarding the Germans in Courland. They are still trying, however, to force the retirement of the Russians holding the line between the rivers As and Dvina, and have been successful at one point at least.

Berlin reports German progress eastward of Kovno and near Brest-Litovsk.

The only important event in the west is the recapture by the Germans of a trench in Vosges. Paris tonight announces renewed artillery activity along the western front.

Heavy fighting continues along the Austro-Italian frontier. The Italians claim to have captured the head of Stimo Valley in the Tonale zone.

London, Aug. 25.—The Balkan states seem no nearer to a determination of their future relations with the warring powers. As far as official anxiety goes however, no definite steps have been taken for a revival of the Balkan league, and its alignment with the entente allies. There is no confirmation of the various rumors which excited London yesterday the chief of these were reports being that Bulgaria had declared war against Turkey and would assist in an attempt to force the Dardanelles.

The Arabic situation is still eliciting the comment of the English press. The official German explanations are characterized as inadequate. Efforts of Germany to make an explanation are interpreted as evidence that Germany realizes the relations with the United States have recited a serious state.

The furious efforts of the Teutonic allies along the eastern front for the last twenty-four hours have not been as fruitful as usual in the ground gained. This is taken to mean they have reached the swamp regions. Teutonic reports state that further advances were achieved south of Brest-Litovsk and that the Falva river line had been passed. The Austrian cavalry has entered Koval and is said to be advancing north. The outflanking movement, however, will be confronted by a barrier formed by the River Pripet and the adjacent marshes.

The German press recognizing this difficult point on the eastern front, the central powers face a serious obstacle in the immediate Russian frontiers, leading a Hungerian newspaper to say the desirable tactical position of the Russians is extremely favorable. Another explanation of the pause of the Teutonic advance against Brest-Litovsk is that the invaders are being held up by the continual rain.

No important actions is reported from other fronts.

The English public is stirred by the large loss of life at the Dardanelles and Turkish reports of desperate fighting and awaits with keen interest details.

Fortress Abandoned.

Petrograd, Aug. 25.—The Ossowetz garrison joined the Russian field

MASSACHUSETTS PRESIDENTIAL OFFERING



Senator John W. Weeks.

Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts will be one of the strong factors in the National Republican convention of 1916. It is already well understood that he will be among the prominent candidates for the Republican nomination for president.

The career of Senator Weeks has been one of exceptional interest. He was born on April 11, 1860, in the town of Lancaster, N. H., of an old New England family.

He was reared on a farm and after a course of preparatory schooling entered the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, graduating in 1881. For the next two years he served as a midshipman in the navy, and on his retirement in 1883 entered the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, of which he was a member for ten years. The last six years of that decade he was commanding officer of the organization. When the Spanish-American war started he volunteered and was brevetted lieutenant in command of the second division of the auxiliary fleet.

Previous to entering public life as a congressman, Senator Weeks had served the municipality of Newton, Mass., where he long resided, as mayor. His interests brought him into close touch with every development of the times. In fact, as a member of the well known banking firm of Hornblower & Weeks he continued his connection with the banking field up to the time he entered the U. S. senate.

ROOSEVELT CONDEMNS DIPLOMATIC COURSE OF ADMINISTRATION

SAYS U. S. HAS PLAYED "IGNOBLE PART AMONG NATIONS" AND HAS SEEN OWN MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN MURDERED ON HIGH SEAS WITHOUT ACTION—SCORES PROFESSIONAL PACIFIST.

Plattsburgh, N. Y.—Aug. 25.—Theodore Roosevelt in an address tonight at the military instruction camp here, declared that for thirteen months the United States had "played an ignoble part among the nations." In that it had "tamely submitted to seeing the weak, whom we had conventioned to protect, wronged," and "had seen our own men, women and children murdered on the high seas without action on our part."

The former president condemned the government for having "not taken the smallest step in the way of preparedness to defend our own rights." German, he condemned as "utterly brutal and ruthless in its disregard of international morality" and declared that it "would be a base abandonment of morality" for American manufacturers of munitions of war to refuse to make shipments "for the use of the armies that are striving to restore Belgium to its own people."

Munition makers who refused to make such shipments should be put, he said, on a "roll of dishonor." He added that they should be encouraged "so that we may be able to hold our own when the hour of peril comes to us in our turn."

His speech follows, in part: "Free citizens should be allowed to do their own fighting. The professional pacifist is as much out of place in a democracy as is the politician himself; and he is no better citizen than the politician. Probably no body of citizens in the United States during the last five years, have wrought so efficiently for national decadence and international degradation, as the professional pacifists, the peace-at-any-price men, who have tried to teach our people that silly self-inclusive arbitration treaties and the utterance of fatuous platitudes at peace congresses are substitutes for adequate military preparedness."

"Under the conditions of modern warfare it is the wildest nonsense to talk of men springing to arms in mass unless they have been taught how to act in mass and how to use the arms to which they spring. For thirteen months America has played an ignoble part among the nations. We have tamely submitted to seeing the weak, whom we had conventioned to protect, wronged. We have seen our own men, women and children murdered on the high seas without action on our part. During this time our government has not taken the smallest step in the way of preparedness to defend our own rights. Yet these thirteen months have made evident the lamentable fact that force is more dominant now in the affairs of the world than ever before, that the most powerful of modern military nations is utterly brutal and ruthless in its disregard of international morality, and that righteousness divorced from force is utterly futile. Reliance upon high-sounding words, unbacked by deeds is proof

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GREY DENIES BELGIUM TRADED NEUTRALITY

British Foreign Minister Declares Germany Deliberately Violated Belgian Neutrality.

London, Aug. 25.—Sir Edward Grey, British foreign minister tonight made public a letter in reply to German Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's recent speech. Sir Edward denies Belgium trafficked her neutrality as Germany claims, and declares Germany deliberately violated Belgian neutrality.

GERMAN ARRESTED FOR PHOTOGRAPHING FORTS

Made Pictures of Reservations at Fortress Monroe—Former German Soldier.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Gustav Kopsch, who according to federal officials, formerly served in the German army, was arrested here tonight by agents of the department of justice, charged with making pictures of military reservations at Fortress Monroe and nearby points. Officials said Kopsch admitted making pictures but declined to explain.

GERMANY AGREES TO GIVE SATISFACTION FOR ARABIC IF SUNK BY SUBMARINE

LANSING GIVES REASONS FOR HAITIEN TREATY

SAYS ONLY PURPOSE IS TO SAVE COUNTRY FROM ENDLESS REVOLUTIONS

EXTENDS TIME FOR DISCUSSION

New Government Had Threatened to Quit Unless Allowed to Discuss Proposed Treaty.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Secretary Lansing today explained the purpose of the United States in proposing and pressing the treaty with Haiti at this time, giving the United States ten years' control of Haitian finances.

He said the United States was acting from disinterested motives to save Haiti from ruin through endless revolutions. It was confirmed here that American charge Davis had extended until tomorrow night the time in which the Haitian government might accept the proposals.

Port au Prince, Haiti, Aug. 25.—The government and congress having threatened to resign if the American government refused to permit discussion of the proposed treaty which would allow the United States ten years' control of Haiti's finances, Washington has agreed to the discussion. The population, which has been agitated, now is more tranquil.

SOCIALISTS OUTLINE SOME PEACE TERMS

Say Terms Must be Lasting Bringing the Nations of Europe to Closer Relation.

Berlin, Aug. 25.—Socialist newspapers publish the results of a conference with a party of Reichstag members, who were members of the party committee concerning the Socialist's peace aims. They summarize the aims as follows:

Peace must be permanent leading the European nations to closer relations. Germany's opponents must not be permitted to acquire any German territory.

Most favored nation clauses should be introduced into the peace treaties. Tariff walls must be removed.

As far as possible the freedom of seas should be established; narrow straits important to world commerce internationalized.

Austria and Turkey must not be weakened.

The annexation of foreign territory violates the right of the peoples to self rule it would weaken the international strength and harmony of the German nation; therefore, we oppose all plans of this sort, which come of short-sighted politicians, favoring conquest.

Finally the party demands the establishment of an international court to which further conflicts, between the nations may be sent.

U. S. Troopers Fired Upon.

Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 25.—Troopers of the Tenth cavalry, doing border patrol duty near Lochiel, Ariz., were fired upon Sunday and returned the fire, which is supposed to have come from renegade Mexicans professing allegiance to Carranza. There were no casualties. The Mexican commander sent an apology.

RUSSIANS LEAVE BIALYSTOK FORTS

London, Aug. 25.—A Petrograd dispatch says the Russians have evacuated Bialystok but will continue to hold Grodno until the bulk of the Russian armies reach appointed positions east of Vilia.

HARDING URGES BANKERS TO FINANCE CROP

DOESN'T THINK CONTRABAN ORDER CREATES SERIOUS SITUATION

EXPECTS FOREIGN COMPETITION

Predicts Big Demand for American Cotton Despite Fact That it is Contraband.

Birmingham, Ala., August 25.—W. P. G. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, told the Alabama Merchants association here that the placing of cotton on the contraband list by the allies did not create a desperate situation but rather one calling for intelligent leadership. He urged Southern bankers to make concessions to finance the crop and predicted that there would be international competition for the American crop despite the fact that it was contraband.

Harding handled for the reserve board, the arrangements for the hundred million dollar cotton loan fund. He explained to the Alabama merchants however that he was not speaking tonight for the federal board, but was giving his personal views.

"Germany," said Mr. Harding, "is as anxious to have cotton as the allies are to prevent her. It is not conceivable that there may be evidence before very long of international competition for possession of the South's great staple. It is at least a possibility that cotton will be purchased in large quantities for foreign account and stored in Southern warehouses, to be shipped out as needed and as opportunities for shipment arise."

"No one has ever accused the Germans of being lacking in far-sightedness. They are already looking forward to what will happen when peace is restored and that they will make a supreme effort to recover their lost trade with other nations cannot be doubted. Is it reasonable to believe that they would look with complacency upon the absolute control of the cotton market by the mills of England and America, permitting them to secure their supplies of cotton at very low prices and defer their own purchases until after peace is made and take the chances of securing their own stocks at much higher prices? Is it not reasonable to believe that they will arrange to buy cotton as the spinners of other nations buy it and can they not easily arrange to have their cotton purchases stored in this country for their account until they can transport it to their own shores?"

Mr. Harding said the South's welfare depends upon the marketing of cotton at fairly remunerative rates and Southern bankers should, wherever possible, make liberal concessions in their usual rates of commodity loans, high interest, he pointed out, means forced sales.

"Present conditions," he said, "fully justify low rates and Southern bankers should be willing to forego temporary profits for the sake of security and solidity in the future. I am sure that the federal reserve banks may be depended upon under their power of rediscounting to cooperate to the fullest extent with the banks in taking care of the cotton crop and this assurance is, of course, not confined to cotton loans but extends to other staple commodities."

"It is now a matter of public knowledge that the British government and its allies have declared cotton an absolute contraband. By that it is understood that cotton will be subject to seizure, even when consigned to neutral countries, unless the shipment is made in accordance with the terms and limitations of the proclamation declaring it contraband. As the annual takings of American cotton by Austria and Germany amount to about 3,000,000 bales, the attitude of Great Britain and her allies has created much uncertainty in the cotton trade and great apprehension on the part of cotton producers in the South."

RELIEVES DANGER OF CRISIS IN RELATIONS BETWEEN U. S. AND GERMANY

OFFICIAL REPORT NOT RECEIVED

When Manner of Sinking Becomes Definitely Known Matter Will Be Peacefully Adjusted.

Berlin, Aug. 25.—If the commander of a German submarine violated his instructions in sinking the Arabic, Germany will give full satisfaction to the United States, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg informed the Associated Press in an interview tonight. The chancellor stated that it was impossible to make a definite statement until he knew whether a mine or submarine sank the Arabic and whether or not the Arabic might not have justified the sinking.

But if investigation showed the commander had exceeded instructions, then Germany will give full satisfaction to the United States.

While the situation regarding the Arabic case is by no means clear, indications were noticeable today of the belief that a way will be found out of the entanglement, even if it is established that a German submarine sank the Arabic without warning, which Germany, in the absence of an official report, has no reason to believe.

Newspapers and the public are hardly awakened to the nature of the situation, and between the divergent views of Theodore Roosevelt and W. J. Bryan, which they were given today, find little enlightenment regarding American public opinion.

The foreign office, however, is evidently fully aware of the delicate nature of the situation, and is disposed to avoid a crisis, which is farthest from its desire.

Berlin, Aug. 25.—American Ambassador Gerard called on Foreign Minister von Jagow yesterday and asked for information concerning the sinking of the Arabic.

The only information the government has is from newspaper dispatches throwing little light on the circumstances attending the Arabic's destruction. It is not even clear whether the disaster was due to a torpedo or a mine, or whether, in case it was torpedoed there were special circumstances impelling the submarine to attack the Arabic.

Until official advice is received clearing up definitely these points the foreign office will hardly be in a position to discuss the case or make a declaration of its policy concerning the incident. The foreign office officials make it very clear that they have no intention of flouting the United States or seeking to bring about a situation such as can be dealt with hypothetically.

Bernstorff's Telegram.

Washington, Aug. 25.—An official word has been conveyed to President Wilson that close friends of the German ambassador believed that his telegram of yesterday foreshadowed a solution in the Arabic case satisfactory to the United States. Officials await a further German statement.

President Wilson was informed through these friends that Germany wanted to maintain friendly relations with the United States and the next message from Berlin will be favorable.

Secretary of State Lansing refused to comment on Ambassador Bernstorff's telegram. The message is regarded, however, as answering the inquiry directed to Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, because it showed the German government itself is lacking in information necessary for an explanation. No fresh instructions were sent to Ambassador Gerard.

Austria Would Deplore It.

Zurich, Switzerland, Aug. 25.—The Vienna Neue Presse, whose relations with the German embassy are close, declares one thing is certain that the American government has every ground to consider the grave perils to peace which its policy involves.

It is absurd that the incident of two or three American beings injured the war zone should decide the question of peace between two great nations. Germany has made reasonable proposals which would exclude such threatening incidents.

CHARGE PUBLIC MONEY WENT TO CAMPAIGN FUND

CANADIAN OFFICIALS ALLEGED TO HAVE OVERPAID CONTRACTORS

CHARGES AGAINST ROBLIN REGIME

Report of Investigating Commission Discloses Graft of Nearly Million Dollars.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Aug. 25.—Charges that enormous overpayments were made to the contractors who erected the new parliament buildings of the province of Manitoba and that these overpayments, in part at least, were designed to provide a campaign fund for the recent Roblin government and that some members of the government were cognizant of what was occurring, were sustained today in the report of the Royal Commission, which investigated the charges.

The commission declared that from April 21 to July 5, 1914, just before the elections, payments were made to contractors totalling eight hundred and eighty-two thousand, two hundred and eight dollars, of which six hundred thousand was fraudulent overpayment.

Thomas Kelly and Sons are contractors named. Sir Redmond Roblin, premier, "made common cause with the contractors to resist discovery," says the commission, which also lays blame on other government officials.

SERBIA'S REPLY IS HANDED TO ALLIES

Expected to Agree to Make Territorial Concessions Demanded by Bulgaria.

London, Aug. 25.—Serbia's reply to the allies note respecting concessions of territory to Bulgaria was handed to the Italian foreign minister today, according to a Rome dispatch. It is unknown here what it was, but it has been expected here that Serbia will agree to the principal demands.

COLE L. BLEASE FOR GOVERNOR

Definite Announcement From Former Chief Executive Made Public Wednesday.

Columbia, Aug. 25.—Former Governor Blease in a letter to W. P. Board, the editor of The Scroll of Abbeville had public today announced that he will be a candidate for governor next year. The letter couched in his characteristic language, concludes, "So on with the dance; let joy be unconfined."

Prohibition in Sonora.

Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 25.—Carranza officials have put absolute prohibition into effect in the larger towns of Sonora now under control, according to travelers arriving today. Nacozari and Cananea both are said to be dry.

DANIELS WOULD INCREASE NAVY

Boston, Aug. 25.—Secretary Daniels today declared before the governors' conference that his aim was that the navy will be steadily increased in size and efficiency to defend the United States against attack from any quarter.

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